DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The Ruins of Washington.

The Rev. John S. Long, of the North Carolina Conference, writes to the Christian Advocate the following account of the desolation of Washington by the yankees:—

I have been standing here in the midst of the wreck and devastation of the venerable old town, once the abode of earnest religious power, the seat of elegant society, and the home of generous hospitality. But alas, how the scene has changed. The stately private edifices have melted away, the churches with their sacred places have vanished, the family altars perpetuated through generations have crumbled into ashes, and rank luxuriant weeds are waving in the winds that blow from the solitary tides of the desolated Pamlico. In fulfillment of my promise made to you upon leaving Raleigh, and because I have seen no detailed account of these melancholy remains, I propose to give you a rough, charcoal sketch of them.

Let us then take our position here at the head of the bridge that once spanned the beautiful river. That bridge was not a very scientific or costly structure, but had stood so long that it had grown to be a kind of heirloom of the town. It had been from the beginning a most delightful promenade, as well as a most comfortable convenience. This was the last portion of the town that received the torch of the fleeing enemy. After they had sprinkled their spirits of turpentine in the most combustible districts and had seen the flames wrapping their giant arms around all the centre and most beautiful section of the towns the Captain of the Louisiana, before firing his farewell shot, sent a boat's crew here and applied the torch to the bridge. His object was two-fold,—to destroy all communication with the south side of the river, and to lay in ruins all the western part of the town, where the latest and most elegant improvements had been made. His cruel plan only partially succeeded. The continuity and value of the bridge were destroyed, only the charred and irregular timbers remaining; but the doomed district survived the flames and the flames of the invaders.

Just opposite the position which we have chosen for our survey, on the eastern corner, loom up the steep walls of a fort erected for the purpose of commanding and sweeping the approach by the river. A house once stood here; but what matter a house or a home to the Yankee, when he wanted a place for his cannon. Just opposite this fort, on the western corner, once gleamed the bright windows of the residence of Mrs. Clark, a most intelligent and accomplished lady, and a member of our Church. But the brutal foe tore down her dwelling, desolated her fireside, and the noble woman is to-day a weary refugee, wrapped in widow's weeds, and waiting till her change comes. All that portion of the town lying west of this bridge street which you remember runs north and south, remains pretty much as it was, with the exception of the destruction of the fences and the mutilation of houses by buffaloes, negroes and yankee soldiers. The reason why this district was not destroyed is that it was partially occupied by families who never left the place, and was extensively owned by refugees who had relatives living in the adjacent country, and their combined efforts arrested the progress of the flames westward after the enemy had retired.

But now let us direct our attention from this unconsumed district and look eastward.—What a scene! The whole town, square after square and street after street, has been literally blotted out and nothing but nodding chimneys and piles of unsightly rubbish remains of what was once so comely and so prosperous. It is true that a few isolated private dwellings still continue—the tall brick edifice erected by the Devereux, and located at the intersection of bridge and second streets; the new and attractive residence of the Cashier of Washington Bank, the old and stately building once the home of the Grimes family; and the new and prepossessing premises of Mr. B. F. Hawkes. But even these, with the exception of the last only, have been stricken and rent by cannon shot, or otherwise abused and are standing to-day like solitary palmettoes in the midst of a desert. Leaving our position and walking eastward, we soon come upon what was once the commercial and mercantile part of the town; but alas! even the very landmarks have disappeared, and we can identify nothing without pausing to consider. First come the store and the dwelling of Mr. Labarbe, both of which were blown up to save the neighboring houses. Then come the beautiful stores erected by my father and Captain Tyler, only the grim walls of which are standing to mark the spot where they stood. Then we reach the corners formerly occupied as the place of residence and merchandise of Mr. James Hoyt, an old citizen and President of the Washington Bank; and not only have the store and dwelling been destroyed, but even the very shade and fruit trees have been levelled to the ground. And now we are in the very heart of the business section of the town, and where the flames of the despoiler raged the hottest and fiercest. There by the side of these deserted wharves rode the shipping of many a hopeful merchant; and were exchanged the imports and exports of many a day of toil. Here rumbled the wheels of commercial industry, thronged the busy crowds of buyers garnered from the neighboring counties, and flashed the gay bazaars with their costly fabrics purchased from the very demons who have laid the honor of this noble old town in the dust.—But the white sails of commerce have vanished from the river, the shipping is all gone, the rumbling wheels are silent, the busy throngs are all departed, and the thoughtful soldier leans upon his musket where once stood the monuments of mercantile and commercial power.

From the river northward to the country, the entire west centre of the town has been consumed, Mr. S. R. Fowle's property, the Washington Bank, and a few small brick buildings intervening, having been the only houses saved from the jaws of the conflagration. Commencing with the western boundary of east-centre, we come upon a contracted district about one or two squares in breadth, made up mostly of old and worthless buildings, and reaching to Market street, which still remains untouched as if in mockery of the bright homesteads and radiant firesides which have fled forever. On the eastern verge of Market street began the march of the last conflagration, which, sweeping forward towards the rising of the sun, finished the work of horrible disaster by laying in ruins all that portion of the town lying between the Masonic Lodge and the river, with the exception of Pungo Town, the small street lying back of it, and a few scattered houses possessing scarcely any value.

One of the most attractive features of Washington was its magnificent coronal of shade trees. I have seen some of the most finely ornamented and beautiful towns of this continent; but I have seen none that surpassed it in this respect, with the single exception of New Haven. The Oaks of Raleigh and the Elms of Newbern were very far inferior to the splendid trees, which for generations had been spreading out their vigorous boughs over the streets and habitations of Washington. The citizens took a generous pride in the glory of their trees. They had not been planted here and there, as if particular families wished to monopolize the shade credit; but everywhere, with an order that was charming, and a task that was finished. The traveler felt, as he passed under the interlacing limbs and net work of foliage, under the green arches of bright leaves and crowned columns, that he almost trod the turf of enchanted alleys, so perfect was the illusion wrought upon his senses. But alas, where are the green trees and their waving foliage? Gone, all gone; at least, from those districts of the town where they were largest and most beautiful. And to-day, the soldier's axe is striking down their parched and withered trunks, and cording them into wood to warm the hands of the shivering garrison.

The public buildings of the town were almost annihilated by the flames. All the churches were swept away except the Baptist and the colored, and these were very inferior buildings, located altogether out of the track of the fires. I have been informed by an influential gentleman who was a witness of the ruin, that at the time of the conflagration, the Methodist Church was partially filled with shells, and that while the steeple was blazing and nodding to its fall, and the sacred roof that stretched above the altars of our sainted dead, was shooting up its ghastly horrors to the sky, the walls that contained the pale tablets of Brame and of Featherstone were being shattered and driven out by explosions of gunpowder. I have stood upon the spot, and picking my way among the rubbish, with sorrowful heart, could scarcely find the grave of my ascended parent, so thorough was the work of disaster. The enclosure being gone, the tombs are all exposed, except where we have succeeded in putting up rough fences to protect them. The walls of the Presbyterian Church are standing, that having been built of brick; but its monuments and cenotaphs, its headstones and tablets are gleaming upon the passer by on the street as if to tell him of the days which are departed. The Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches, like the Methodist, were both constructed of wood, and of course have shared a like thorough dissolution.

On Gladden street, next to the Presbyterian Church stood the Town Hall, a plain, unpretending structure, but the scene of some of the most interesting public festivals in the history of the place. Many a fine lecture, many an exciting political harangue, and many an amusing speech have I heard delivered from its platform. It is very difficult now to trace its foundations. The Court House, located at the corner of second and Market streets, is still standing. Though not consumed by the enemy, it was used by them as the quarters of their Artillery, and has been greatly defaced and injured.

All around the town in the form of a crescent, extending from the river on the east to the west, are the fortifications erected by the yankees for the defence of the place. They were pronounced by the competent military minds, upon the first occupation of the position by our troops, to be very superficial and insufficient. They were thrown up, it is said, by contrabands and buffaloes in the midst of winter, and consisted of a simple line of earthworks, defended by a shallow ditch, and surmounted here and there by a block house and a fort. No one can look at them without feeling that Gen. Hill could have carried his magnificent brigades over them like a flash. The position is now said to be stronger.—Certain it is, that in connection with the ravages of the flames, they greatly changed the appearance of the town. I scarcely knew the places where I had played in boyhood, and the localities which were most familar to the associations of early manhood.

The most remarkable event in the history of the yankee occupation was the compulsory exodus of the negroes when it was determined to evacuate the town. It is said, that while the flames were rushing from house to house and from square to square, and licking up the accumulated earnings of generations, and while the whole place resounded with the horrid din and tumult of the wide-spread conflagration, yankee horsemen were dashing wildly about on foaming steeds, crying "to the boats, to the boats.' The poor slaves and free negroes who were unwilling to go, were hunted down, and driven to the transports.—Old women who had been infirm for many years, old men stretched upon their beds of anguish, and terror stricken little children, were compelled at the point of the bayonet to leave their cabins, and go with their new masters. One of the first things that strikes the visitor, upon entering Washington, is the almost entire absence of negroes. I don't think there are over six in the entire corporation, very nearly all of whom are free persons. One of these, and a most remarkable man every way, is Abram Allan, concerning whom it is almost impossible to speak otherwise than in terms of extravagant eulogy.—Abram was an old citizen, and a highly respected one. He was reared with Badger and the Stanly's, possessed the highest intellectual qualities of any colored man I ever saw, and was a Southern patriot to the backbone.—When the yankees under the application of the rule "to run the Churches" as well as the government, undertook to unite the colored Church in Washington to the Connecticut Conference, they wanted to ordain Abram, and make him pastor. But the heroic colored man told them it was against the laws of his State for a colored man to preach, and he intended to keep the laws. They could neither bribe nor intimidate him. He stood to his colors. They carried away his wife and family, and left him solitary by his own hearth. But he remained true to the South. And when I visited Washington the first time, I found the brave old christian colored man, like Old Mortality, busy among the graves of the old citizens, rubbing up and shutting in the desplated tombs of his departfriends. Let Abram live in story.

For the Confederate.

NEAR HAMILTON, Nov. 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Knowing the interest the old people always feel for the "youngest," I hope, Messrs. Editors, you will allow me through your columns to tell where the "boys" are, how they are, and what they are doing; promising however to be concise and not enter too much into details. If this letter should contain anything that may have been written from this place before, which in all probability it may, as there are unmistakable signs of soldiers around; or if it should tell of long marches, loud cheering and other soldierly acts, I trust our veteran readers will pardon us in remembering that we are neither veterans nor "invincibles," but *boys*, who must have their time at these things—for their brothers and fathers have done so before them.

I will commence with what is promised above first, and if anything else comes up, *that* may be subjected to the uncertainty of the times. We are in a quarter of a mile of Hamilton, or what was *once* Hamilton. We get our mail from that place, three times a week, which in our eyes is the only redeeming trait about the town. Everything in our hearing at this time is perfectly quiet. Two deserters from the Yankee marines passed our camp yesterday, availing themselves of order No 65. They reported the Yankee were spiking the guns at Plymouth, and blowing up the breast works, thus evincing no desire or determination to hold the place. A good many of the boys are having chills, but intend to tough it out until cold weather, when we hope they may be checked. We are now busily engaged in fixing up the quarters of the 17th Regiment, which with much labor and more ingenuity are being made very comfortable, though not by any means so neat and orderly as those of Camp Daniel, near Weldon.

I am satisfied in looking like soldiers, we would rival any Regiment of the Valley at this time, most of our baggage being left behind in the move from Weldon. Some of our boys need a few articles of clothing very badly; but what we most stand in want of, I think, is a good *drawing* Quarter master; for I cannot think that Gov. Vance will forget the boys, when he protects their fathers so well, and especially when they are doing the whole duty of veteran troops. We don't complain, but simply want credit for being boys, and doing men's duty. I am sure our two days marching, after landing at Tarboro,' wouldn't deface a letter from a hero of the 'Light Division.' The first was eighteen miles—the second some twenty-three or four; and at the end of the last, wound up with a firm, hearty cheer, being then in a short distance of where we were ordered. It was sufficient to win the admiration of all and make the father feel tonly proud who was so fortunate as to have a son j in in that defiant shout, evincing the "spirit of sixty one" for the *second* time in the year sixty-four. There are a few "light duty" men, and they begin to think *somebody* has made a mistake for this kind of "light duty" equals any *heavy* they had yet performed.

Hoping, if I may find occasion to write again, something more of interest may present itself, I am in haste,

Very Respectfully.

C**O*** B***

For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me, if you please, to use your paper in behalf of the Invalid soldiers in the two Hospitals in this city, over which I have the spiritual charge—the *Petigrew Hospital*, and *General Hospital No. 7.*, at the Fair ground. I am constantly asked by the soldiers for books, that the long dull hours of Hospital life may not hang so heavily upon them. My power to gratify this wish is very limited indeed, and I would, therefore, most earnestly appeal to the citizens of this places especially, as well as to *all* North Carolinians, to help me in this most excellent work. It is intended to collect a library for each of these Hospitals; to have the books numbered, registered, and carefully kept by an appointed Librarian, that they may be neither lost, nor mutilated. Religious works, Histories, Biographies, Travels, and general miscellaneous works are desired. A very large number of *New Testaments*, for constant distribution, is greatly needed—Funds will be thankfully received from those who may not have books to spare. The soldiers are a living wall, standing between us and misery and dishonor worse than death; and, surely, no one will refuse so reasonable a call in behalf of brave men, away from their homes, and *now* suffering for having protected, thus far, *our* homes and liberties. All books, or gifts for this purpose, may be sent to my residence or to Mr. McKimmon's store.

Your obedient servant.

FREDERICK FITZ GERALD.

Raleigh Nov. 14. Post Chaplain.

North Carolina papers will pleaee copy.

NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY NOTES AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, Commissioner for the county of Wilson, will sell to the highest bidder, in the town of Wilson, on the

FIFTH DAY OF DECEMBER,

Tuesday of Superior Court week,

Nine Thousand Dollars in N. C. Treasury Notes,

denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars—the two latter fundable in six per cent. N. C. bonds.

nov 15-d5t* A. G. BROOKS, County Commissioner.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD CO.,
Wilmington, N. C., 8th Nov., 1864.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

WM. A. WALKER,
nov 12-td (Wil. Jour.) Secretary.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 250.

FOR SALE.

$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the War.

nov 14-dtf W. H. JONES.

FOR SALE.

A SPENCE RIFLE, seven shooter, in perfect order, with cartridges. This is known to be the most complete and formidable fire-arm now made.

Price.....$300,00

Address BOX 2,
d2t* Warrenton, N. C.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS.

We wish to exchange Cotton Yarns for Beeswax, Tallow and Lard, either in large or small quantities. Those having such articles on hand, and wish to exchange them for Cotton Yarns, can do so by making application to us.

C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
nov 14-d10t Graham, N. C

WANTED,

$5,000 Virginia Bank Bills,
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.
Also, Confederate Bonds, long and short dates.
Coupons of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
nov 14-d5t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600. No 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.

nov 7-d3t T. F. SCOTT.

AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY, of Court week, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to twelve negroes, the following articles at Auction:

1 Solid Silver Coffee Cup and Saucer,
2 Silver plated Cake Baskets,
1 " " Tray,
1 " " Cordial Stand,
1 " " Castor,
1 " " Molasses Cup,
1 Excellent Maynard Rifle.

These articles are of the best quality and elaborately finished.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
nov 13-d3t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD CO.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864,

THE Twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON,
nov 15-2tawtd Secretary.

$100 REWARD.—LOST.

On Sunday night, the 6th of November, on the cars from Danville to Greensboro', or at the Depot at Greensboro', A POCKET DIARY or MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no value to any but myself; among others, my orders to report to Capt. Beaton. A reward of $100 will be paid for the delivery of the said Book to A. M. Gorman at the office of the Daily Confederate, in Raleigh, or to Wm. N. Dromgole, Conductor on the N. C. Central Railroad.

d3t* E. W. MASSENBURG.

NOTICE.

The annual examination of the Cadets of the Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy will commence on Monday 14th November, 1864, and continue about ten days.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

5TH CLASS.

English Grammar,
French,
Elementary Algebra.

4TH CLASS.

Mythology,
Parker's Aids,
French,
Algebra.

3RD CLASS.

Rhetoric,
French,
Tactics,
Analytical Geometry,
Descriptive Geometry.

2ND CLASS.

Ethics,
Chemistry,
Tactics,
Calculus,
Physics.

The patrons of the Academy, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

nov 14-2t

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for ASSISTANT DOOR KEEPER of the House of Commons. I have been in the Army of the Confederate States since April 1861. I am permanently disabled from field service by reason of wounds received in battle, having three fingers shot off and the fourth disabled on my right hand, and one finger on the left hand made entirely useless; and I have a family and four little children depending on my labor for support.

I have been acting for the last nine months, as Orderly in the office of Col. Mallett. I can give the highest recommendation concerning my standing and character as a soldier and gentleman, and if elected will pledge faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon me.

nov 10-4t* ZACHARIAH ROBERTS.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS
FOR SALE!

Will be sold, in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction Rooms of CREECH & LITCHFORD, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. TWENTY YEARS COUPON BONDS. These Bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R Company, and are secured by a special sinking fund, provided for their redemption when due. No better investment can be found. Copies of the law authorizing the issues can be had on application to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
nov 15 2tawtd President.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

LOST!

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night [Sunday,] or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.

Oct. 31-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts. Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—d1m

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.

Oct 19-d1st GEO. A. SMITH.

BLUESTONE! BLU STONE!

200 LBS. Bluestone, just received on consignment and for sale by

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
nov 11-4t

ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself candidate for the office of Assistant Door-Keeper to the next Senate of North Carolina. He pledges himself to a faithful discharge of its duties if elected.

nov 11-eod5t* J. A. GRANT, of Northampton.

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR RENT.

Will be rented out publicly, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE,

on THURSDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER next, for the ensuing year. This House is situated in the town of Weldon, Halifax county, N. C., on the left hand side of the Railroad going north, and connected with the depot. It has gas works attached and in good order, and it can accommodate from 160 to 200 persons.

Terms the same as heretofore, which will be made known on the day of rent.

Will be hired out for the ensuing year at the same time and place, five or six negroes.

MRS. CORNELIA W. HAPPER,
Adm'x for Estate of W. W. Happer, Dec'd.
Weldon, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1864.—d18t

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d instant, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,

consisting of

PARLOR FURNITURE, 40 BEDS,
a lot of BEDSTEADS, MATTRASSES,
BED CLOTHING, TABLES, TABLE LINEN, WASH BOWLS, PITCHERS, about 6 doz. CHAIRS, several sets of PLATES, and a small lot of GAS PIPES and Fixtures.

—ALSO—

SIX PIANOS, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 GUITARS.

Also, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.

N. H. D. WILSON,
nov 7-5tead* Sec'y Board of Trustees.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all

MUSIC,

Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address

oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent. bonds of the Confederate States at their office; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of ONE THIRD—said Dividend payable to the Stockholders on the 21st instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies

The Dividends of Tarboro', Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
nov 10-cod1d
Charlotte Bulletin and Conservative copy.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months.....$ 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

nov 1-d2t

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,

TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, Nine likely NEGROES, as follows:

6 Likely Young Negro Men,
1 " " " Girl,
1 " Negro woman and child. The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct & Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1864—eod4t
City Dailies copy eod4t

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.
October 26, 1864.—dtd

PLANTATION FOR RENT IN WARREN COUNTY.

MILL-BROOK, the residence of the late Gen. John H. Hawkins, four miles north of Warrenton Depot, will be rented for the ensuing year, to the highest bidder, in the town of Warrenton, on Saturday, 3d day of December next.

The dwelling is commodious, with all necessary out houses, cabins, &c., &c.

The tract contains about 1000 acres, with open land enough to farm with 12 or 15 hands.

This is a rare opportunity for refugees or others to procure a good home for next year.

JAS. A. EGERTON, Guardian
nov 9, 1864-dtdec3 for John H. Hawkins.

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," can find subscription lists at the Auction Houses, Book Stores and Drug Stores of the City.

COM.
nov 4-d3t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek District,	Monday, Dec.	18, '64.
Panther Branch do	Tuesday, "	19, "
Barney Jones' do	Wednesday, "	20, "
Buckhorn & New Hill do	Thursday, "	21, "
White Oak & Beaver Cr'k,	Friday, "	22, "
Crabtree & Cary do	Saturday, "	23, "

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake county.
nov 8-d6t

Lost or Stolen—$250 Reward.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AT THE Railroad Depot, a small black oil cloth HAVERSACK, with white leather strap, (considerably worn,) containing a number of papers in a blue official envelope, addressed to Captain Wm. Shelby Reed, C. S. A.

I will pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the papers and ask no questions. These papers being of no value to any one else, it is hoped that they will at once be returned to the office of the Daily Confederate.

nov 10-d6t

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the goose." Address

WM. L. LOVE,
nov 8-tf Hendersonville, N. C.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER.—To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situation the ensuing year.

d2t-tw2t* CHAS. MANLY.

FOR SALE.

A sound young HORSE, in the country, seven and a half years old, suitable for cavalry service. Price $2 500. Apply at this office.

nov 12-d6t*

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Falson's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d26t

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

This being the day set apart by the President of the Confederate States for the observance of Religious exercises by the people of the Nation, business will be suspended in this office, and consequently no paper will be issued to-morrow morning.

When we heretofore made mention of the employment of slaves as soldiers in the army, we stated that we had no where seen any recommendation of the sort *from any authoritative source.* We were sure it was not contained in the suggestions of the Governors, as found in their sixth resolution; and since that time it not only has not yet obtained official sanction, but the President of the Confederacy, basing his action on the "existing circumstances," dissents "from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers." Not only so, but the Executive head of the nation assures the public that, "viewed in the light of policy and our social economy, until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as a soldier the negro who has been merely trained to labor and as a laborer the white man accustomed from his youth to the use of fire arms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any."

It was our view of the question when we before approached it, that it was purely one of policy, to be decided upon certain contingencies. For example: should the alternative ever be presented to us of subjugation or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be the decision. In the same article, we noted the "broad moral distinction between the use of slaves as soldiers in the defence of their homes, and the employment of the same persons to insurrection against their masters;" and we are happy to find ourselves supported by so great a weight of authority as the President, who pronounces the one to be "justifiable if necessary; the other to be iniquitous and unworthy of a civilized people;" and sustains the assertion by a reference to the expressed opinion of "writers on public law," and to the opinions of our enemies as embodied in their much lauded but daily violated declaration of independence. So, if the question of employing slaves as soldiers be "deep and dangerous," it is not "opened up" by President Davis, who, meeting it in his path, gives it the go-by, simply according to it that notice which has not as yet produced controversy, to-wit, the mere recognition of the moral right, which all seem to admit.

But there are some who are seeking to make it a cause of discussion; and not finding sufficient in its introduction by those who are supposed to be desirous of *making a sensation*, these persons avail themselves of this incidental treatment of it in the President's message, to arrive at the conclusion that "its consideration can no longer be avoided; whereas, really, what the President said of it ought to have silenced discussion, rather than to have provoked it.

There is another portion, however, of the message, which is fairly and of necessity within the range of debate: we mean the recommendation to employ forty thousand negroes as teamsters, cooks, hospital attendants, and in addition thereto, as "a pioneer and engineer laboror." It was found that the act of 17th of February last, authorizing the hire of the negro for teamster, &c., had not sufficed; and in order to secure a good result, it was necessary to make a radical modification in the theory of the law." That law contemplated "only the hiring of the labor of the slaves, and imposed on the Government the liability to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the owners, from casualties resulting from their employment in the service." It allowed also the impressment of slaves for terms of service, and this feature was productive of great embarrassment, both because of the necessity of frequent changes, thereby occasioning the loss of those who had just become habituated to the service, and the introduction of new levies to be taught—and also because of the complaints of owners about the length of detention, the inequality of the impressment, and the exposure of his property. These were ever-recurring subjects of inconvenience and embarrasment to those engaged in providing for the efficiency of the army.

But there was yet something more. The employed negroes were liable to capture; and if captured, the master was entitled to his immediate compensation for the loss. The effect of the law of 17th February, vested the property of these slaves, so captured, if afterwards recaptured, in the Government, provided the compensation had in the meantime been paid—and this of necessity.

But yet again:—up to this time, the slave so employed is viewed only as property and in the relation he bears to his master, but this evidently was unjust to both; for it was impossible to employ him, as was proposed, without putting him under the teaching and discipline of the camp and march—which might not be compatible with the owner's wishes or interests; and in all the army positions in which he might be placed, the slave was put in hazard, which entitled him to further consideration than as mere property. It was essential then, that the President should invite attention to the relation which the slave bears to society and to the State, as a *person*—to be used as a person—having an interest in the service in which he was engaged, and to be operated on by the impulses and reasoning which affect persons to fidelity and good service.

The President deems it the better policy to substitute for short hire of the labor of the slave, the purchase of the entire property it, so as to secure against the inconvenience above set forth.

But then the question comes up—"by what tenure is this property to be held?"—Should it be held by the Government in servitude, or immediately emancipated on the promise of faithful service; or, should emancipation be held out to him as the reward for faithful service after it has been rendered? The President favors the last, and unquestionably it is the best policy, and in no wise does it approach to any question of abolitionism, as contested by us with our present enemies. There is no claim by the President that Congress can emancipate the slaves of citizens. At most, he only claims the right in the Government to emancipate its own slave according to the same laws, upon the same restrictions, and by the same permissive rules as the private citizen. Had no right been arrogated beyond this by the Federal Congress and the Northern abolitionists, the link of union would still be unbroken, and we should have the misfortune to be still political associates of the debased Yankee nation. The theory *of property* in the slave, has been placed on the same footing as all other property.—It has not been pretended that the Confederate Government could not acquire the entire property in the labor of the slave, when authorized to do so by Congress. On the contrary, the act of the 17th of February sanctions such acquisition, which has been acquiesced in. As to impressment under the exigencies of the service, slave property stands on the same footing as all other property, and so it has been impressed for temporary service.

But the President recognizes the subordination of the emancipation question to the laws of the States; for he suggests the necessity of some action to "secure for the freedman the permission of the State from which he was borne, to reside within the limits after the close of his public service."

But it is objected, that the reward proposed is at variance with our theory; that slavery is the best status for the negro, and freedom is no benefit; and that to offer freedom as a reward for good conduct, is a contradiction. This is no new thing—the bestowal of freedom for meritorious service. Acts of emancipation were based on this very consideration, and it never occurred to the many legislators, that they were committing any such inconsistency as is now suggested. It is what the negro considers a boon, a benefit and reward, that we propose to give him, and it is proposed to give him what in his own consideration will be a stimulus to faithful service.

The introduction of forty thousand negroes, will be of incalculable benefit. It will add to our fighting strength an inured and veteran force, and it will do much to satisfy the soldiers, if they see the Government so reinforcing their numbers.

Mistaken Leniency.

There can be no doubt that as a people we have been entirely too lenient towards those whose fidelity to our cause was doubted. As the Atlanta *Intelligencer* remarks—"with that magnanimity and generosity which are characteristic of the proud Southron, we have permitted designing knaves to remain among us unmolested, and to thrive upon our calamities, amassing fortunes and gathering information to be used for our destruction."

These observations are elicited from the *Intelligencer*, in remarking upon the expulsion from the Legislature of Georgia of E. W. Alred, who was elected a member from Pickens county in 1863, and when the vandal hordes invaded his portion of the State, he raised a company of the tory element around him and excelled the Yankees themselves in desolating and destroying the beautiful farms of that region, burning their houses and driving helpless women and children from homes.

There are wretches like this fiend Alred, in North Carolina, whose fidelity is doubted by every true man in the community, but are yet permitted to remain here, pursuing their avocations, sowing seeds of discord and dissatisfaction among our people, and who would be the first to welcome the vandals in the capture of the town where they live, or the invasion of the country they inhabit, and aid the vile wretches in applying the scourge to the person and the flames to the property of every true man whom they would point out to their Yankee brethren, as objects upon whom to visit their special vengeance.

Such persons ought not to be permitted to remain in our midst. The authorities should be "vigilant in ferreting out infidelity to our cause; and when the leprous spot is found, whether it be on blooming youth or trembling age, make an example of it, by requiring the possessor of it to remove beyond the limits of the Confederacy.

We want none but true men and true women in such times as these; we want none who are valiant rebels when the enemy is far away, but are ready to bend the knee and bow the neck when he approaches their homes.

The late Major John T. Gilmore, of Cumberland county, by his last will, after some small legacies to his next of kin, gave one-half of his handsome estate to the county of Cumberland, and the remaining half to be equally divided between the counties of Bladen and Harnett. It has been suggested that the bequest to Cumberland be applied by the county to the fund for the construction of the Railroad from Fayetteville to Florence.

From Around Atlanta.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 13th, says a gentleman who left the vicinity of Stone Mountain on the 10th, reports that on the morning of the 9th at day-break terrific explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, and about daylight heavy and rapid artillery and musketry firing was heard in the direction of Rough & Ready. The firing continued up to 12 M., gradually nearing Atlanta.

Scouts who left Jonesboro' on the 9th, report that General Howell Cobb, with from six to eight thousand militia and three brigades of cavalry, attacked the enemy and was steadily driving them in.

A soldier who had been captured by the Yankees, and who succeded in effecting his escape, reports that there were not over eight thousand troops in the city. Parties along the line of the State Road, between Atlanta and Marietta, represent that the trains go up to Marietta daily heavily laden and return empty. Two corps were at Powder Springs under marching orders. The Yankees were sending off the negroes and prisoners to that point. Their movements are involved in mystery.

The last foraging expedition went out two weeks since under Gen. Gerard, with eight hundred wagons, foraging in the vicinity of Stone Mountain, and in Gwinnett county. They carried off large numbers of beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, corn, fodder, peas, potatoes and household furniture, and returned with about six hundred and fifty loaded wagons—be balance empty. They were considerably frightened, and sent for a corps to reinforce them, which marched out to Decatur. Two or three thousand Confederates under a skillful leader could have captured the whole expedition, consisting of about six thousand infantry and cavalry. The men were subsisting on two crackers and a half per day, and they were exceedingly ravenous. One of them broiled a goose and eat it, entrails and all. The twentieth Army corps relieved the twenty-third Army corps at Atlanta, which gave rise to the rumor that they were receiving reinforcements. In their several raids around the Mountain, the enemy confess to a loss of six hundred and eighty-three men, the credit of which belongs to the guerrillas and Texan Rangers.

Maj. Graham with his scouts succeeded a week or two since in capturing five hundred head of mules on Clarke Howell's plantation, near the Chattahoochee river. Three Yankees who deserted from there gave him the information, and one of them donned rebel uniform and went with him. Major Graham with 75 men, drove the Yankee guard, 100 strong, protecting the mules, and captured about ten or fifteen of them, besides the mules.

The Yankees sent a detachment up to Cansas, Cherokee county, a few days since to, burn it. They ordered the citizens to remove, and fired it. About two-thirds of the town was destroyed. It was done in retaliation for the hanging of some tories in that section by our scouts.

We learn that four persons, supposed to be Yankees escaped from Salisbury prison, passed through the southern portion of this county about six miles from this city, on Sunday last. They enquired of some negroes the way to Goldsboro' and the distance; and when told, one remarked to the other that they were about halfway. The negroes reported the circumstance to their master, and several gentlemen went in pursuit, but did not succeed in finding them. Our people should be on the alert for such characters and arrest all stragglers and suspicious strangers wherever found.

LINCOLNTON, Nov. 12, 1864.

EDS. CONFEDERATE: The remains of Maj. Gen. Ramseur reached here last Sunday at 12 o'clock, by special train from Charlotte, escorted by the Navy Battalion of that city. They were taken to the Court House and thence to the Presbyterian Church, followed by a long procession of the citizens. On Monday afternoon, after a very impressive and appropriate discourse by the Rev. Mr. Davis, his body was deposited in the vault near the village burying ground.

The features of the distinguished dead were perfectly natural, except a marble paleness, and were seen by all, both villagers and strangers, who came to the church to take the last look on his noble face.

The body had been embalmed by the enemy. He received his mortal wound between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, (on the 19th ult.,) after two horses had been shot under him, and while cheering on his men, surrounded on three sides by the enemy. His A. A. G., Maj. Hutchinson, aided by others, bore him to the rear, then went for an ambulance, and on returning found him on Capt. Randolph's horse, the Captain running along by his side and supporting him; and thus got him to the ambulance.

The ambulance was impeded by wagons and taken by the enemy, as also Maj. Hutchinson. Being taken to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, Maj. H. obtained permission to remain there with Gen. Ramseur.

The General's last words were—"Tell my darling wife, I die with a firm faith in Christ, and trust to meet her hereafter." His last words to the ambulance driver who took him from the field, were: "Tell Gen. Hoke I die a christian and have done my duty."

On the 3d inst., as Gen. Hoke was riding out to examine some work that was going on, a staff officer of Gen. Colquitt came to him to say, there was a flag of truce in front, with the body of Gen. Ramseur. It seemed like a kind Providence had guided the body of the christian soldier into the hands of his fellow-officer, the friend to whom his lips had breathed almost their last words.

Gens. Hoke and Colquitt and staff accompanied the body to Richmond and placed it in the Capitol. The next day the Governor of Virginia ordered a military escort to attend the body to the depot, from which Major Adams, of Gen. Hoke's staff, and a friend of the family, returned his honored remains to the village of his birth and the care of his desolate family. Thus another hero has passed away. X.

The Georgia Front.

A dense obscurity has for some time past hung over the cloud land which we call the Front. Its secrets, like those of the future, are closely locked up from us. The rumors which reach us from it are both vague and contradictory. Neither North nor South is aware of the exact movements or whereabouts of its army. It is only an occasional glimpse we catch of either as it flits about throgh the mountains of Georgia and Albama. Only one fact appears to be certain, and that is that both armies have been in rapid motion during the past month. But one strong, distinct gleam of light has burst through the cloud of uncertainty, revealing the burning wrecks of four gunboats, fourteen transports and twenty barges on the Tennessee river, under the fire of the invincible Forrest, with the conflagration of three acres of the enemy's stores at Johnsonville, in progress when the last despatch was sent. A few days will perhaps clear away the fog, and reveal to us the position of both armies.

Up to last accounts General Hood's movement was a continued and decided success.—The result as we are informed of the united wisdom of some of our best Generals, including General Lee, we can but participate for it a successful issue. Its object is to force Sherman to evacuate Atlanta and Northern Georgia, by cutting off his communications. This object has been and will be steadily pursued.—General Hood spent just enough time on the Western and Atlantic railroad to so dismantle and obstruct it as to prevent for some time the transmission of supplies to Atlanta; and then hastened on to seize the Nashville and Chattanooga road while Forrest was blockading the Tennessee river, the only other avenue of communication for Sherman.

General Hood has prosecuted this movement with great energy and determination, and if nothing happens to prevent its consummation, it will effect the object in view. Sherman will be compelled to let go his hold on North Georgia, and, perhaps, also, on Chattanooga.

When this movement was resolved upon, and General Hood boldly struck out on his Northern campaign leaving the country behind him at the mercy of the enemy, the effect was anticipated as a matter of military certainty. The greater part of Sherman's army must leave also. And this calculation has been realized. Sherman has been suddenly arrested in his career of conquest, in his victorious march South; and has been compelled to follow with sullen reluctance the movements of his adversary.

The question of supplies is vital to a large army, and must ever control its movements. However numerous or powerful, it must succumb to this vital necessity. It is powerless in a contest with famine. Cut off its supplies, and it is conquered, it is lost. Armies which have been an overmatch for any other antagonist, have witherered when the avenging angel want has swept them with his desolating wing. Often in the history of the world, have vast military enterprises, begun with bright hopes of success, come to nought through this single difficulty of supplies.

Cut off from its Northern supplies, it is impossible for Sherman's large army to subsist long in this country. Forage as extensively as it may, the subsistence is not here, is not within its reach. Our army, not more than one half the size of Sherman's has had to draw its subsistence from great distances, and from extensive districts of country. Without access to its wide range of supplies, and the use of long lines of railroads, it could not have sustained itself at all. It is folly, therefore, to imagine that Sherman can feed his vast army for any considerable length of time in the midst of a hostile country, and a people combined to starve him out, if cut off from those immense and constant supplies from the North which he has always required. It is equally vain to suppose he has accumulated the necessary stores to sustain such a siege, at Chattanooga or anywhere else south of Nashville. The vast stores which he was gathering at Johnsonville, and to which Forrest has applied the torch, show that without uninterrupted supplies from the North he is not prepared to support his army in a country comparatively barren.

In Europe, where the population is dense and where nearly every acre is under high cultivation, and large supplies of provisions are to be found within a narrow area, it may be safe for an invading army to rely for subsistence on the enemy's territory. This was Napoleon's constant practice. He could fearlessly cut loose from his base, and carry the war where he pleased. He could not be starved out by cutting off his communications with France, when there was ample subsistence for his army to be had on the enemy's soil. But such an experiment cannot safely be tried in a country like ours, which is sparsely settled, and only partially cultivated, and where a large army must soon consume all the subsistence within foraging distance.

This is an insuperable obstacle in the way of the conquest of the South by Lincoln's armies. The farther they penetrate into the interior, the greater their danger—the longer their lines of communication become, and the more easily and certainly they can be cut off.

Generals Beauregard and Hood are now engaged in the solution of the interesting problem whether Sherman can remain with his army entrenched in the heart of the South, with lines of communication over five hundred miles in length to defend and keep open. We doubt not that sooner or later the impracticability of such a wild attempt, will be demonstrated to the satisfaction even of the blind and fanatical visionaries of the North. The magnificent energy and fiery valor of Forrest co-operating with the science of Beauregard and the vigor of Hood, must ere long close against Sherman every avenue of help from Federaldom, and force him to seek safety in flight—*Aug. Chron. & Sen.*

We received no Richmond or Petersburg papers yesterday, and are therefore without any intelligence from Virginia, other than what may be found under our Telegraphic head.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Society, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Gov. Vance.

ANOTHER ALLEGED SPY.—A. R. Casavan, a citizen of North Carolina, was committed to the Castle yesterday by the Provost Marshal, having been forwarded by the Colonel commanding the post at Raleigh, to be tried as a spy and for treason.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Casavan was only arrested in North Carolina. He was editor of a yankee paper in Memphis, after the fall of that city.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.

CONFEDERATE COURT.—The C. S. Court is in session at Concord. A true bill has been found against Thomas J. Murphy of Buncombe, on an indictment for treason.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

In the matter of Gavin H. Clarke, Collin Lewis, John T. Lawrence and Henry Williams.

HABEAS CORPUS.

By the military Bill, Congress declares, Sec. 1st, "that from and after the passage of this act, all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, for the war." By the General Assembly of the State, Sec. 2nd, it is provided, "that it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the office of Governor, Judges, &c.

Under the first act, the Petitioners alledge they were conscripted; that by the 4th Sec. of the Military Bill they were exempt, being the owners or agriculturists on a farm or plantation upon which there are now and were on the first day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 50, upon certain prescribed conditions, that there being no white male adult on their farms—and having executed bond, with security, payable to the Confederate States in the sum and according to the form prescribed by the Secretary of War, for the delivery to the Government within twelve months next ensuing, of one hundred pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of net beef, for each able-bodied slave on said plantation;" with certain other obligations required by the said 4th section of the said act of Congress.

The Petitioners alledge, notwithstanding this enrollment in the service of the Confederate States, and this obligation on their part and their exemption, they have been taken by the enrolling officers of the State, and are now held to duty under the officers of the Home Guard of the State and are in actual service.

Such is the case, and the Petitioners ask to be discharged from the State service.

The case has been ably and fully argued on the part of the Petitioners, and being, as far as known, the first case of the kind, and one of great magnitude, requiring time for examination, it has been held under advisement in order to hear an argument on the other side. That argument has not been furnished, and without any conflicting argument I am left to decide the question according to the view I am able to take of it.

It is stated as a general and correct principle by Hurd on *Habeas Corpus*, page 8th, to be no less the duty of the citizen to support the State than it is the duty of the State to protect the citizen. And although our army and navy may have been supported by volunteers, it is the undoubted right of the State, whenever in her judgment the public emergency requires it, to compel the citizen to enter its service; whether by compulsion or of voluntary enlistment, he becomes subject to her control under officers acting within their appropriate spheres.

Whilst this sound and correct principle cannot be disputed, it is argued by the counsel for the petitioners, that "a man liable to and enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States under the general military law of the Government, but discharged therefrom by reason of services in lieu thereof, at the instance of the Government, is not liable, during the time he is engaged in the performance of those services, to be put by the State into the military service of the State." The correctness of this position is readily conceded, with this qualification; whether the required civil service be incompatible with the military duty. And this brings up the question under examination: that whilst it may be the duty of the farmer or agriculturist to furnish the supplies necessary for the armies of the country, it is his paramount duty to defend the country when threatened by an invading enemy. The necessity for defence is of higher obligation than that for supply; the invasion and subjugation of the country supercedes the necessity for the supplies. The military bill simply requires the execution of the bond with security as required by the Secretary of War; and its acceptance by the Government entitles the party to his discharge as an "exempt." No particular skill or management is required on the part of the obligee. Neither skill or faithful management constitutes any part of its stipulation. The only security which the Government has for the delivery of the supplies, is the bond itself; and whether the party fulfills its obligations or not, the Government retains no power of enforcing its fulfillment by compelling the party again to enter its service. He is discharged from the military service of the Confederate States and becomes thereby subject to any demand by the State authority for the discharge of its services. The exemption from the service of the Confederate Government entitles the State to call the party into its service.

It may be that the party may sustain loss by his absence; but the bond makes no provision for any on this account. The members of Congress, of the State Legislature, and the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, all exempts, are all liable to be absent in the discharge of their official duties. But this gives them no claim for remuneration for any loss they sustain by their necessary absence beyond their pay and necessary expenses. In these cases there is direct incompatibility with military service. Not so in the case of Justices of the Peace, Constables and many other State officers that might be named, all of whom are exempted by the Legislature, because there exists no public necessity for their services at home, and they might well be spared for the war. In their case there is no direct incompatibility in the discharge of military service. In the case of the special details by the Secretary of War, not only skill is required, but the faithful discharge of personal duty, the Government retaining the power to withdraw the exemption and force the party back into its military service. It is farther provided in behalf of the details, that if from any sufficient cause they shall fail to furnish the stipulated supplies, the party shall by commutation have a deduction of one-third of the amount. The exempts are freed from the foreign service, a privilege highly prized, whilst the detailed man is again liable to be called into that service.

In the case of the principals who employed substitutes, on being freed from the service of the Confederacy they were held liable to State service. It may be, that the absence of the party is a matter of inconvenience; but the service of the State in the Home Guard is temporary, and in defence of life, liberty and property. Of this, the Petitioners have no just cause to complain.

The petition must be dismissed at the cost of the Petitioners, and they remanded to the service.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

November 4th, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From East Tennessee.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—Breckinridge reports, that on the evening of the 11th, he drove the enemy from Lick Creek into Bull's Gap, and next morning forced them back one mile, and captured his line of works, but was unable to expel them from the Gap. He re-occupied his position held in the morning without molestation. Our loss slight.—On the 11th, Major Toole attacked the enemy near Morristown, captured fifty prisoners and burnt a train loaded with commissary stores.

Good for Breckinridge.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—The following was received to-night:

HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 15.

To Hon. Sec'y of War:

Breckenridge reports that on the night of the 12th he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat. About one o'clock on the 14th, with Vaughan's and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stand of colors and six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET VA., Nov. 14.—The army has returned to their old camp to-day, after an absence of five days. They are picketing between Newtown and Middleton.

Yankee News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—Chicago telegrams of the 9th, say that Sherman has only made a show of pursuing Hood, while he has been busily engaged preparing his forces, repairing the railroads and accumulating supplies for a new movement of the greatest importance. After gathering sufficient supplies, he will start with five corps on a winter tour through the Cotton States, leaving Schofield's force to hold Chattanooga and look after Hood. It is probable the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition.

Washington correspondents of several Northern journals, assert that offers are being made to induce Lincoln to send Commissioners to Richmond to sound the authorities upon the subject of peace.

Further From the North

MOBILE, Nov. 15.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Senatobia, Nov. 14th, says the *Memphis Argus* of the 12th, containing St. Louis dates to the 7th and 8th, and the *Memphis Bulletin* of the 13th, with St. Louis dates to the 10th and 12th. The Republican papers had discovered a tremendous conspiracy to destory Chicago and release the Camp Douglas prisoners. Large quantities of arms were found in the houses of southern sympathisers. Several hundred citizens had been arrested, including Gen. *Marmaduke's* brother.

The New Orleans papers publish a list of eight vessels captured by a Confederate cruiser.

General Conlay reported mortally wounded by guerillas whilst ascending Washita river on gun boat Crocket. The gun boat returned to Vicksburg.

The Washington Government has rec'd information that Capt. Semmes has gone to take command of the Sea King, a large staunch screw steamer built at Glasgow in 1864.

Yankee loss in Government stores at Johnsonville six million. They say the fire of Forrest's batteries was terrific. No heavy iron clads north of *Memphis*; low water prevents them going up.

Rosencrans is superceded by *Meade*. The gunboats below Johnsonville are unable to proceed up, owing to Forrest's batteries commanding the stream. No gun boats or transports above Green bottom bar.

A New York correspondent, Oct. 29, says Buckner captured Morgansea on the 25th. He held the fort seven hours; captured 1,900 prisoners and carried off all the Federal artillery, destroying all the siege and war materials.

Price is reported at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He is supposed to have crossed Arkansas River. Guerrilla troubles continue in the State, though the main bodies left with Price.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAM, remaining in the Telegraph Office, November 16th, 1864: L. W. Glazebrook.

ALAMANCE LODGE, No. 133,
Nov. 2nd, A. L. 5864, A. D. 1864.

The Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions in relation to the death of Bro. JOSIAH MCCULLOCH, ask leave to present the following report:

WHEREAS, in the death of our esteemed Brother, JOSIAH MCCULLOCH, this Lodge has sustained the loss of one of its most faithful advocates, the Church a faithful minister of the Gospel, and the State a good citizen; therefore your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy and excellent Bro. JOSIAH MCCULLOCH, masonry has sustained a loss which will be experienced by all the members of this Lodge.

Resolved, That in the patience with which he submitted to the wasting disease that at length consumed him, he has set an example to the christian as well as the mason which is worthy of all imitation.

Resolved, That we most cordially bear testimony to the worth and virtue of our revered and lamented Brother, as a man and to his zealous devotion to the cause of Masonry.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge deeply and sincerely sympathize with the bereaved widow and family of our deceased Brother, and assure them that his memory will be long and faithfully cherished by the Fraternity.

Resolved, That his long, continued and zealous devotion for the cause of Masonry, commend his widow and orphans to the special care and protection of the Fraternity throughout the State, and that their future welfare and protection be the charge of this body.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be spread upon our record as a memorial of our respect and esteem for our deceased Brother, one be sent to the widow, with the hope that her husband "though dead yet he liveth," and one to the Raleigh Confederate with request to publish.

Respectfully submitted.

C. R. KING,
Y. M. HOLT,
ROB'T HANNER, } Committee.

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FOR 1865.

A HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE, in this city, about two hundred yards east of the Cape Fear Bank. The residence contains four large rooms, with a passage, an excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. The residence is supplied with Gas Fixtures.

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Raleigh, Nov. 16-eod3t

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nov 16-d1t